









# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails.**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1861:

City.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Oshkosh and way,	8:00 P. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Milwaukee, through,	8:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	12:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Bellevue,	12:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylva,	12:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
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J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## A 'Rip' at the Currency.

JANESVILLE, May 20, 1861.  
**Editors Gazette.**—I noticed in Saturday's Evening Gazette that some very patriotic Hon. gentlemen had introduced a bill in the legislature to extend the suspension of specie payment from Dec. 1st to March 1st. I think that is decidedly a cool proposition. I think the gentleman should have a gold medal presented him, or at least he should have the privilege of being duly initiated in the oriental order of the O. E. O. I should suppose the banks would be satisfied with cleaning the people until the first of December next, but it seems they are not. They want to take one more winter tear at them. At the banker's meeting in Milwaukee a short time since, they decided what banks they would take, and that was all right and perfectly proper. But what do we now see they are worth? They have concluded to make them worth 92c, or they will sell exchange for 8 per cent.—Now then, if the money is worth 92c it is worth 100c. If they can sell exchange for 8 per cent they can sell it for one, but of course they would not make so much. The truth of the matter is, that they have put exchange as high as they think the people will possibly stand, and if they can run that for thirty days they can make more out of it than state bonds are worth; and if at the end of this time the bonds are worthless, they will not lose anything, but if they are worth what they paid for them that will be so much clear gain. The whole truth of the matter is, that the banks are paying out their money for 100c on the dollar, and taking it in at 92c, taxing the people 8 per cent for a sinking fund to pay any losses they may have on their bonds of the southern states. I do not believe the people of this state will stand it much longer to be taxed in this way.

**E PLURIBUS UNUM.**  
**Horton not Home.**—The Chicago Democrat says that the report about the hanging of Horton is untrue. He was very severely whipped and maltreated by the rebels at Memphis, but was not hung. Horton took a drive of horses there, sold them, and when he asked for his money was informed that they had done paying money to northern men. Horton raised a row about this, and the rebels then lynched him. He is still at Memphis, and swears he will not leave till he gets his money.

**HYATT HOUSE.**—The changes and preparations for the opening of this house are so nearly completed that it will be opened Thursday next, 23d inst. Mr. Hyatt, the landlord, has shown his ability to keep a good hotel when he was in charge of the American, and the "Hyatt," under his care, will walk at once into the first rank of public houses.

## Canon Foundry at Pittsburg.

During a few days' stay in Pittsburg, I visited with great interest several of the manufacturing works for which it is so famous, and none with more pleasure and satisfaction than the iron and steel works. At one of the foundries, government work is done by contract for cannon. It was at this foundry that the famous "Floyd," a fifteen inch columbiad, was cast. A mate to it is now completing. Some idea may be had of the size, when it is known that its gross weight, when cast, was fifty tons! But when it had been worked down, it was reduced to the weight of twenty-six tons. It is named "The Union." The cannon of this establishment, and I believe all now cast for the United States government, are cooled off by the water. This is effected by casting the cannon with core for the bore, through which cold water circulates while it is in the mould. The crystallization thus takes place within, and the contraction must be at the outside surface, giving the guns much greater toughness and resisting power. This immense gun, the Union, is twelve inch bore, and is supposed capable of sending a four ton ball miles; but it is supposed that the four ton ball will be the limit of accuracy and effectiveness.

The accuracy required in the casting of shot and shell may be seen in the fact that every one of them must be tried by two rings, through one of which they must easily pass, and through which they must not go at all, and the difference in size of these two rings is only five one-hundredths of an inch!

The powder now used for cannon is of the size of a large pea, and is larger than the powder used in the smaller arms, being of the size of a walnut. The advantages of this size are very great; and it is understood that military men are convinced that artillery powder has hitherto been too fine. Much of each charge of fine powder is blown out, without being fired; but in a mass of coarse powder, the interstices are pierced with the flame, and the whole mass, in succession, exploded with accelerating force before the ball leaves the gun.

We visited many of the great iron works not engaged in the manufacture of arms. There are in Pittsburg sixteen iron mills, with an average of two hundred men each, whose annual wages are one and a quarter million of dollars. Of pig iron there is cast about one hundred and fifty thousand tons of metal every year. Ores go to the mines cheaper than coal and iron can be sent to the mines. At Pittsburg, therefore, you will find the copper ores of Lake Superior, sent hither for smelting. But, oh, the coal smoke! What shall be said of a city that has come to regard coal smoke as a luxury, and a clear air and a clean city a misfortune?—*New York Ledger.*

One day last week, a large Jersey schooner off the coast of Maine, spoke a whaler flying the secession flag, and asked what flag it was. "None of your d—d business," responded the whaler. The Jersey man put up his helm in a jiffy, and ran toward the whaler, shouting hoarsely through his trumpet, "Haul down that flag or I'll sink you!" Down came the flag or it sank you!

# New Regulations.

An important order has been received from the war department at Washington in relation to the organization of the regiments called into service by the President. We annex that portion of it which more particularly interests the volunteers in this state. This order will produce more or less change in all the companies which have been organized into service, and annuls the appointment of brigade officers already made.

Thirty-nine Regiments of volunteer infantry will be raised. Each regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates—83 aggregate.

MAXIMUM.—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 82 privates—101 aggregate.

The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed by the governor of the state, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain, afterward by the colonel, on recommendation of the captain.

Each regiment will be organized as follows:

MINIMUM.—830 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental Q. M. (a lieutenant), 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 regimental Q. M. sergeant, 1 regimental commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band—1366 aggregate.

MAXIMUM.—1010 company officers and enlisted men, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant), 1 regimental Q. M. (a lieutenant), 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 regimental Q. M. sergeant, 1 regimental commissary sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 principal musicians, 24 musicians for band—1046 aggregate.

The field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the governor of the state which furnishes the regiment.

The adjutant and regimental quartermaster will be selected from the company officers of the regiment by the colonel, and may be re-assigned to companies at his pleasure.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

One regiment of volunteer cavalry will be raised.

The infantry force will be organized into three divisions of from three to four brigades.

Each brigade will consist of four regiments, 1 brigadier general, 1 aid-de-camp (a lieutenant), 1 assistant adjutant general (a captain), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant quartermaster (a captain), 1 commissary of subsistence (a captain).

All of these above officers will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, except the aid-de-camp, who will be selected by the brigadier general from the company officers, and who may be re-assigned to his company at the pleasure of the brigadier general.

Each division will consist of three or more brigades, and of one major general, two aids-de-camp (captains or lieutenants), one assistant adjutant general (a major), one commissary of subsistence (a major).

The above officers will be appointed and selected as prescribed above for the additional officers of a brigade.

The pay and allowances are to be the same as the regular army, adding \$2.50 per month for clothing. Fifty cents a mile for mileage to the place of muster and the same from the place of discharge will be paid, and \$100 each on their honorable discharge. Wounded or disabled volunteers will be allowed the same as if in service, and full pay and the \$100 will be paid to the heirs of those who die in service.

The bands of regiments of infantry and of the regiment of cavalry will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class.

The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.

The regimental commissary sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant major. The company quartermaster sergeant, the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

There will be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who will be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The chaplain appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of the Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowance of captain of cavalry.

Two-thirds of the company officers of the regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the regiment shall have its regular complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks to be taken from among the sergeants on recommendation of the colonel of the regiment, approved by the general commanding the division.

After the completion of an organization of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above, from the ranks.

Corporals will be taken from the privates; sergeants from corporals.

The first sergeant will be taken from the other sergeants of the company, by the captain.

The regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the regiment, by the colonel.

**RECAPITULATION.**

	Minimum.	Maximum.
39 Regiments of Infantry	33,774	40,794
1 Regiment of Cavalry	600	1,168
Brigade Staff	34,434	41,962
Division Staff	12	12
Aggregate	34,506	42,034

# From the Milwaukee Wisconsin. Matters at Camp Scott.

CAMP SCOTT, May 18.  
The 1st regiment was yesterday mustered into the United States service. The day was a passably pleasant one, and quite a number were present to witness the ceremonies, which would have taken place on Thursday, had not the weather interfered. The regiment was mustered here in time. The grounds were thronged on Thursday by citizens, in carriages and on foot, in expectation of seeing the soldiers mustered, but owing to the delay above mentioned, they were disappointed. This, I think, accounts for the slim number in attendance yesterday. The dress parade was postponed, and at ten o'clock company "A," the Milwaukee Light Guard, was marched to the parade ground to pass inspection and take the oath, which makes the volunteers United States soldiers for three months from date. The company was sworn in to a man. Next came company "B," the Union Rifles, two of whose members refused the oath, amid the groans, yells and hisses of their fellow citizens. Ten members of company "C," the Horicon Guards, also backed out and were likewise treated. Company "D," the Black Yagers passed muster, and so did company "E," the Madison Guards, and so did company "F," the Beloit City Guard, fell short six, by refusal to take the oath. Company "G," the Kenosha Guard, passed in toto, and so did companies "H," the Black Yagers, "I," the Fond du Lac Badgers, and "K," the Governor's Guard. The twenty men who refused to swear allegiance were taken by their various officers, stripped of their uniforms, and marched from the ground, accompanied by a squad of soldiers, who jeered them every step. Some of these men had very good reasons for quitting the service, while others had none but the length of time as though their time was to them worth more than the preservation of their country, their liberty. The vacancies caused by these desertions were filled up before night by true patriots.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 20, 1861.

There was but very little done in the grain market today, which is owing to the heavy rain storm yesterday and last night. About 200 bushels of wheat sold at 76c@84c for shipping and milling. No transactions in other grades.

We continue Saturday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 90c@94c; do to good dry shipping 76c@77c; selected winter 60c@65c; CORN—shelled 10c@10c 1/2, ear 7c@8c per 100 lbs.

OATS—in good demand at 14c@16c per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 30c@32c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice samples 30c@40c per 50 lbs, common 20c@25c.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c@15c; per bushel.

PEAS—plenty and dull at 10c@12c per bushel.

BEANS—green, dull, 7c@7c 1/2; dry, 7c@7c 1/2.

WHEAT—dressed at retail 9c@9c 1/2, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6c@7c; chickens, 5c@6c; DUCKS—ranging from 20c@30c each.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

Call on and inquire of the following: BURZEN, Koss, Poultry, &c., at PALMER'S, Janesville.

BUY YOUR BURNING FLUID

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LOWEST PRICES.

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Reduced Prices.

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# NEW DEAL.

AT

Palmer's

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which I will sell at prices to correspond, with

the relations to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND REFINED

SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality,

and style of goods.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail. My

terms are cash.

A. PALMER,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Fort House, Janesville.

COLOGNES!

TRY OUR

Rose Geranium Cologne,

the cheapest and best

PERFUME

in market. We also make a superb

German and Prairie Flower

COLOGNE,

and sell them

50 Per Cent Lower

than the different preparations from abroad sold by

other dealers. A. PALMER, 222 N. 2d St.,

West Milwaukee street, Janesville.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

Call on and inquire of the following: BURZEN, Koss, Poultry, &c., at PALMER'S, Janesville.

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